Anderson Intelligencer.

THE QUALLA RESERVE.

An Interesting Story of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

It may not be generally known that there lives in these mountains the last remnant of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians. They own a fee simple title to 50,000 acres of land on the Oeona Lufta and Soco creek, known as the Qualla boundary. They number at this time about 1,000 souls. They have decreased in the last ten years about ten per cent. They have no towns, nor does their manner of life differ in many particulars from that of the white people among whom they reside. Their princip. l products are corn, peaches and apples. Small herds of ponies and cattle are the main sources of revenue upon which these people rely for what money they need. This is mainly used as expenses incident to their government and schools. Their chief is name Smith and his wife is a white woman; his children are well educated; his term of office is four years; his salary $500 and $4 per day extra when on official business for the band. There is also an assistant chief with a salary of $250. No one is eligible to the chieftainship unless he be 35 years of age. Every male Indian who is 16 years old is entitled to vote. They are taught both the Cherokee and English language in their schools. They have many dances, but none, like the negro dance, is the effervescence of joy. The Indian dance is a preparation for some coming event; the funeral dance and the wedding dance with the same stern immobility of features.

I will here relate an incident as reported to me of one of their former chiefs, Younagusta was his name. He was an extraordinary Indian. He had qualities which made him both feared and respected by his people. He knew how to control their weakness and superstition. The Cherokees like all Indiens who came in contact with the white man became intemperate. Younagusta determined on a reformation of his people. He sank into a trance so heavy that the whole town thought him dead, though some signs of life remained. They watched and waited fifteen days and determined to perform their funeral rights according to their custom, 1.200 of them marched and counter marched around the prostrate body of their chief. Then came a sudden pause and fright, for the dead had returned to life. He spoke with deep feeling telling his people that he had been in a trance, that he had communed with the great spirit; that his long service for his people was not ended, he was to remain with them as many years as he had been days in the happy hunting grounds; he told them that he had served them for more than forty years without any pecuniary consideration; his sole aim was to promote their good; he was convinced that intemperance was the cause of the extermination of the tribes who lived in contact with the white man. He directed all to sign the following pledge:

The undersigned Cherokees belonging to the town of Qualla agree to abandon the use of spirituous liquors. The old chief signed first and was followed by the whole town. This pledge was enforced with the rigor of a written law, its violation in every instance being punished at the whipping post. The example set by the red man is worthy of imitation by the white man. These Indians furnished four companies and were led by Colonel Thomas in the confederate war.

There are at this time 24 Indian girls at Judson college, Hendersonville, North Carolina. They are there for four years, under the act of congress appropriating $4,000 per annum for the education of Indian girls. They are to be clothed, fed and educated by the faculty for that sum.—*From the Columbia Sentinel.*

The Silo and Ensilage Crops.

Mr. W. I. Heyward, of West End, who is a successful truck farmer as well as a practicing lawyer, has lately experimented with the silo and gives his views to the agricultural department. Mr. Heyward thinks that the South is the place for the silo. Rust proof oats sown in October can be cut and preserved in May. With good seasons an acre in oats will produce fifteen tons of ensilage. The same land planted in sweet potatoes the same season will give fifteen tons of potato vines. Forage corn planted in the spring will be ready to cut in June. If the land is rich an acre will make from twenty-five to fifty tons. The same land planted in cow peas will give fifteen tons. From two acres, therefore, the farmer can make seventy-five acres of feed worth as much as twenty-five tons of hay. In regard to the silo, Mr. Heyward says:

Now as to the construction of the silo. Without discussing the different kinds of silos, I will describe one that will be suitable for all practical purposes, and can be made by any farmer in the South with laborers that he has hired on his farm. First, dig an excavation in the ground, as near your barn as possible, 4 feet deep, 24 feet long and 8 feet wide, plank up the sides, commencing at bottom of pit, 8 feet high, with 1½ inch seasoned plank, divide it into four compartments, the divisions are made of 2x6 plank and well braced so divisions will not bulge when one apartment only is filled and weighted. The posts upon which the sides are nailed should extend on one side two and the other four feet above the side of the silo, upon them the roof is made, the openings at the end and sides all left to put your forage in. If the eaves extend 1 to 1½ feet beyond the sides no rain can get to the ensilage that will do any damage. After the walls, divisions and roof of the silo are finished, bank the dirt on the outside as high as possible, pack well, and then sod in Bermuda grass. At the ends and the side next the barn place steps entire height of silo, which will prevent your sod from being injured by persons getting in or out. The covers used should be two inch plank, cut one inch shorter than the width of the section in which the ensilage is placed in order that there will be no catching of the covers when the ensilage settles. Around the silo should be placed an under drain, six inches deeper than the bottom of the pit to prevent seepage water entering the silo. The forage when being placed in the silo should be thoroughly tramped. The covers when placed on should be heavily weighted with rocks, logs, sand bags, or barrels filled with dirt. You can't put on too much weight. You can too little. Most of the failures that have occurred have been caused by not having used sufficient weight. Many farmers are deterred from building a silo, believing that forage corn cannot be packed, unless first run through a chopper; for their benefit I will state that in my silo, built nearly like the one described, I packed six well tramped two horse wagon loads of forage corn, uncut, so thoroughly that when completed the mass was only two feet thick, the packing was done by two hands, who spread the corn from each load cover over the floor before the tramping commenced. The ensilage is ready for use in about three weeks from the time it has been packed, it will keep for months, if not years. In the silo described, the ensilage, when needed, is reached by removing one plank, and cutting through the mass perpendicularly until the bottom has been reached, when another plank is moved, and so on, until the section is emptied.

Relation of Plants to National Prosperity.

The following is an abstract of a lecture by Professor Rothrock, of Fairmount Park:

The lecturer began by a statement of the complications which arose in Virginia over the proportion of land to be devoted to corn and tobacco. This commenced before there was a Pilgrim on Massachusetts soil. Greed for gain led to making the corn crop subservient to the tobacco. The result was a period of scarcity, and when the Virginia settlers made a demand upon the Chickahominy Indians for corn, they were refused so contemptuously that a fight ensued, in which a number of Indians were killed and others captured. The whites gained the victory, but awakened Indian hate, which culminated in a bloody retribution years afterwards.

On the other hand, within a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims, they had corn to spare, and the neighboring tribes "came to depend upon the men of Plymouth for their supply." Thus the want of corn in Virginia was a cause of war, while in Massachusetts the superabundance was a bond of peace. In Virginia it became necessary to limit the production of tobacco by law. In 1623 tobacco was a legal-tender in Virginia. When, in 1692, William and Mary College received its royal charter, it was enacted that the College should receive one penny a pound on all the tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland towards its support. When the Church of England was recognized as the State denomination in Maryland, a portion of its revenue came from the same source. This was in 1698. Corn was cultivated in Peru prior even to the Inca rule, and also in Mexico and New Mexico at the time of the invasions of Cortez and Coronado. It proved a source of revenue to the Aztec throne and entered into the religion of the country, where to ensure a good crop human sacrifices were offered. The public granaries of the country were drawn upon by Cortez, so that the very food of the inhabitants was made to assist in their subjugation.

The last census gave the annual yield of corn and rye combined in this country at 1,774,783,271 bushels. The data derived from the same source led the lecturer to estimate that one of the products of these grains—whiskey—gave us about 107,000 insane, criminals and paupers. It would be interesting to know how much of those grains was required to blight so much manhood, and to determine whether, if used in some other way, the same quantity would not have yielded a better return to the country. The above estimate only included those under restraint, and not those of the unnumbered host who were still at liberty to beat their wives and starve their children. The lecturer thought a tariff on Canadian lumber a mistake, as, without a proportionate benefit to us, it placed a premium on the destruction of our own supply.

Rice among the cereals flourished in grounds where none of the others would grow. Hence it utilized large areas in India, China and Japan, and in our own country, which would otherwise have been unproductive. Though containing less nitrogen than wheat, it has, nevertheless, been the almost exclusive food of some of the hardest-worked and most enduring races on earth. It was introduced into our country in 1694 by a vessel from Madagascar, which put into Charleston in distress. One of the most valuable characteristics of this grain is its capacity for adapting itself to varying conditions of soil and climate.

Food plants from their abundance may lead to national and individual indolence, as in the tropics. In such cases, the stimulus growing out of the demands which temperate regions make upon equatorial lands for their production is, to the inhabitants of the latter, of inestimable importance. Accumulation of wealth by individuals, as well also as the science of political economy, are characteristic of temperate regions, and mainly of the North Temperate. These distinguishing features both grow, directly or indirectly, out of the need of preparing for times of non-production in times of production. Such an occasion can hardly arise under the Equator. Hence, while the tropics furnish the raw product for their own commerce, the capital, machinery and brains, which transport the product, come from the temperate part of the globe.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

A Deacon's Decisive Petition.

At a village a few miles from Evansville lived a farmer, well to do, a widower with two daughters. The young ladies will be heiresses, and this fact, added to their natural attractions, draws all the young men from far and wide to the farm, but Mr. Wilson's troubles have been augmented of late. A revivalist has been down in his neighborhood and they've ended by making a deacon of him. It was bad enough to have to keep the village beaus from his daughters but of late some of our city young men have taken to drive over there to church. Last Sunday old Wilson was especially annoyed by young men who, during the whole time of service, were flirting with his youngest daughter. Their misbehavior was carried to a point when the regenerated father was praying. Suddenly he felt that he could bear it no longer, and raising his voice to its highest pitch he prayed:

"An' now, O Lord, have mercy on the dum idiot with the store clothes on as is winkin' at our Alice, an' keep him a hangin' round the church door when service is over till I can git to him an' put a head on him. Amen."

The young man picked up his hat and went home.

Notice to Creditors.

Kentucky Flour Co., et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Hart & Mahon, et al., Defendants.

ALL persons having claims against Hart & Mahon are hereby notified to present and establish them before me on or by the 1st day of September next or be barred of all right to participate in the benefits of this suit.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.
July 26, 1883 2 6

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to me for balances on Mules, Horses, Cotton Gins and other Machinery, Stoves, &c., for last year and this year, are requested to come and settle up at once, as their Notes are due. I indulged you last year on account of the short crops, but this year there is no excuse, and the money I must have.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Harriet Pritchard, Mary A. Shearer, Martha B. Garrison and husband, Moses Garrison, L. Jane Garrison, Margaret C. Dobbins and husband, A. C. Dobbins, and Susannah J. Hale and husband, Wm. M. Hale, Plaintiffs, *against* Ann Morris, Fanny Whitaker and husband, Joseph T. Whitaker, Marion Morris, Elsie Ouzts, Burnette Morris, Unette McDonald, Cornelia Morris, Benjamin Morris, Peggy Morris, Betsy Morris, James Morris, Chappel Morris, Lafayette Morris, Willie Morris, Ann Mays, and the husband and three children of Fanny Morris, dec'd, whose names are unknown, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief, Complaint not Served.*

To the Defendants, Ann Morris, Fanny Whittaker and husband, Joseph T. Whitakor, Marion Morris, Elsie Ouzts, Burnette Morris, Unette McDonald, Cornelia Morris, Benjamin Morris, Peggy Morris, Betsy Morris, James Morris, Chappel Morris, Lafayette Morris, Willie Morris, Ann Mays and the husband and three children of Fanny Morris, dec'd, whose names are unknown:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 11th August, A. D. 1883.
THOS. C. LIGON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[SEAL.] R. L. Moorhead, Dept. C. C. P.

To the Defendants above named:

Take notice, That the complaint in the above stated case was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Anderson County, S. C., on the 11th August, 1883, for the purpose of obtaining a sale of the tract of land therein described as "all that tract of land, containing 300 acres, more or less, situate in Rock Mills township, in Anderson County, S. C. adjoining lands of Martha Barret *et al*," and a partition and division of the proceeds among the heirs at law of James Morris, dec'd. That no personal claim is made against any of you.

11 Aug., 1883.
THOS. C. LIGON, Plffs'. Atty.

To the Defendants, the husband and three minor children of Fanny Morris, dec'd, whose names are unknown:

Take notice, That an order has been issued by the Master on Aug. 11, 1883, to appoint a Guardian *ad Litem* for said three minor children of Fanny Morris, dec'd, whose names are unknown, unless they or some one in their behalf apply for the appointment of some other Guardian *ad Litem* to represent their interests in the above action within twenty days from the expiration of the publication of this notice.

Aug. 11, 1883.
THOS. C. LIGON, Plaintiffs' Attorney
Aug. 16, 1883 5 6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

S. Stark Martin, Jane Clinkscales, Lucinda J. Martin, John F. Martin, A. E. Martin, Louisa H. Hall and Minerva Massey, Plaintiffs, against Reuben M. Martin, James R. Martin, Thomas Martin, Jesse Martin, Louisa Keaton and Minerva Barnes.—*Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.*

To the Defendants Reuben M. Martin, James R. Martin, Thomas Martin, Jesse Martin, Louisa Keaton and Minerva Barnes:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the Amended Complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26th, 1883.
J. C. C. FEATHERSTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[SEAL] JOHN W. DANIELS, C.C.P.

To the Defendant, Thomas Martin:

Take notice that the Summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson C. H., in the County of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, on the 3rd day of Aug., A. D. 1883.

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Anderson C. H., S. C.
June 28, 1883 4 6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Martha J. McGee, wife of Wm. McGee, M. C. Wiles and A. M. Wiles, Plaintiffs, against Hannah Hall, Catherine L. Tucker, wife of J. P. Tucker, Margaret H. Wiles, James L. Wiles, David H. Wiles, Jesse A. Wiles, Willis T. Wiles, James McGee, Wm. McGee, Yancy M. F. Barksdale, Ludy C. Barksdale, Charles W. Barksdale, Lawrence C. Burton, Annie J. Barton and Lemuel M. Hall, Defendants.—*Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.*

To the Defendants Hannah Hall, Catherine L. Tucker, wife of J. P. Tucker, Margaret H. Wiles, James L. Wiles, David H. Wiles, Jesse A. Wiles, Willis T. Wiles, Wm. McGee, James McGee, Yancey M. F. Barksdale, Ludy C. Barksdale, Charles W. Barksdale, Lawrence C. Burton, Annie J. Burton and Lemuel M. Hall:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Anderson County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 28, A. D. 1883.
BROYLES & SIMPSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[SEAL.] John W. Daniels, C. C. P.

To the Defendants Jas. McGee and Wm. McGee

Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., County of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, on the 2nd day of June, 1883.

BROYLES & SIMPSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Anderson, S. C.
July 19, 1883 1 6